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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

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INTERNATIONAL TUNNELLING ASSOCIATION (ITA)

(Category II)

Goals of the Association

To encourage the study of the use of and construction in the subsurface, and to promote advances in the preparatory investigation, construction and maintenance of tunnels by collecting and comparing information and by studying related questions. The Association fulfils its mission through the exchange of information among its various national member organizations (for example, exchange of information between highly-industrialized countries and developing countries), through regular public or closed meetings, the organization and coordination of research and experimentation and the publication of proceedings, reports and papers.

Changes in geographical representation

Since 1988, the number of member countries has risen from 33 to 38; the addition of Lesotho, Morocco, Portugal, Thailand, USSR and Yugoslavia should be noted, along with the removal of Iraq in 1989 in accordance with the statutes.

The Association has created an affiliate member category for individuals and groups; the number of affiliate members is now 76 groups and 91 individuals coming from 20 member and 9 non-member countries. The non-members represented are: Saudi Arabia, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Singapore, Taiwan (Province of China) and Zimbabwe.

Participation in meetings of United Nations organs

None of the meetings of which ITA was informed dealt specifically with its areas of competence.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

The following activities were undertaken:

(a) Examination of the possibility of organizing, with UNDP co-sponsorship, workshops on the use of the subsurface in Morocco. Co-sponsorship could not be arranged, but the workshops were held successfully in Morocco in February 1991;

(b) Favourable response from the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD) when the latter was seeking experts in the field of subsurface construction for a United Nations mission to Saudi Arabia. Submission to DTCD of several curricula vitae of expert candidates

from member countries. Follow-up, with DTCD, of the selection process, which resulted in the choice of one of the ITA candidates as a United Nations representative;

(c) With the Committee on Natural Resources: submission of a reference document on the legal aspects of the use of the subsurface, drafted by the ITA working group on the use of the subsurface.

Other activities

Relations with United Nations offices

Several meetings to identify joint activities took place with the United Nations offices at New York and Geneva, as well as with DTCD at Rio de Janeiro and in New York.

Sponsorship and participation in international congresses

ITA sponsored international congresses held:

In Spain in June 1988 on the topic "Tunnels and water";

In Canada in September 1989 on "Progress and innovations in the field of underground works";

In China in September 1990 on "The current and future status of underground works";

In the United Kingdom in April 1991 on the general topic of underground construction;

In Mexico in May 1992 on the topic "Towards new worlds in tunnelling".

These congresses attracted between 400 and 800 international participants.

Organization of workshops

Workshops on the use of the subsurface were held on 21-22 February 1991 in Morocco and on 26-27 January 1991 and 27-28 January 1992 in Egypt; workshops are being prepared in Brazil for late 1992.

Sponsorship and participation in workshops

ITA sponsored workshops organized by its member countries:

New Delhi (January 1988): Tunnelling for water resources and power projects

Minneapolis (March 1988): Underground and city

Mexico (October 1988): Underground works and subsurface use

Fez (March 1989): Underground works and subsurface use

Tokyo (March 1990): Underground works and subsurface use

Marrakesh (May 1990): Strait of Gibraltar

Trondheim (June 1990): Strait crossings

Reykjavik (July 1991): Underground works and subsurface use

Prague (October 1991): Underground structures

Cairo (January 1992): Current experiences in tunnelling.

These workshops attracted between 60 and 450 participants.

Working groups

There are 10 permanent working groups in ITA. The following are the current groups: Research; Contractual sharing of risks; Subsurface planning; Health and safety in works; Maintenance and repair of underground structures; sizing of underground facilities for the storage of wastes; Immersed and floating tunnels; Shotcrete use; Direct and indirect advantages of carrying out underground works; Mechanized excavation.

They meet at least once a year.

Several groups have completed their work since 1988: Structural sizing of underground works; Standardization; Catalogue of tunnels; Cost-benefit of underground urban public transport.

Preparation and publication of international recommendations for underground works

The following recommendations have been prepared and disseminated internationally since 1988: Safety guide for underground works; Recommendations for contractual sharing of risks; Guidelines for sizing of tunnels; Legal and administrative aspects of the use of the subsurface; Damaging effects of water on tunnels during their active life.

Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology, official ITA publication

Fifteen issues have appeared since 1988.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

(Category II)

Goals of the Association

The goals of the Association are: (a) to promote the principle of tolerance and the defence of the right of every person to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief; and (b) to create a climate of greater understanding and mutual respect among people of all faiths and beliefs, in order to assist humanity in solving major problems affecting peace, liberty and justice.

Participation in the work of subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council and in other United Nations meetings

The Secretary-General and several representatives of the Association participated in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, making statements on various agenda items.

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva

1 February-11 March 1988 - Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world (item 12). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (item 23).

30 January-10 March 1989 - Question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment (item 10). Violations of human rights (item 12). Report of the Subcommission (item 19). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (item 22).
29 January-9 March 1990 - items 10, 12 and 23.
28 January-8 March 1991 - items 12 and 22.

Subcommission, Geneva

8 August-2 September 1988 - Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms (item 6). Participated in the drafting of the resolution on respect for human rights in Albania.

7 August-1 September 1989 - Violation of human rights (item 6).

Religious intolerance (item 11).

6-31 August 1990 - item 6.

5-30 August 1991 - items 6 and 13.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and specialized agencies

From 7 to 9 September 1988, the Secretary-General of the Association participated actively (two statements) in the European seminar on human rights organized by the University of Milan and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

From 4 to 7 December 1989, a representative of the Association took part in a meeting of experts at Ottawa, Canada to determine which human rights should be the particular focus of UNESCO efforts.

Other major activities

Activities in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Secretary-General and other representatives of the Association held meetings with political and religious authorities to whom they sometimes had to send written reports. They also participated in meetings and held conferences to promote knowledge and implementation of United Nations instruments and resolutions on human rights in general, and on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, in particular.

Principal authorities met by the Secretary-General

The Presidents of the Republic of Romania (1990) and Portugal (1991). The Vice-President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic (1989). The Ministers for Religious Affairs of the following countries: Algeria (1990); Bulgaria (1988, 1991); France (1990); Morocco (1990); Mozambique (1991); Poland (1989); German Democratic Republic (1989); Romania (1988, 1990, 1991); Tunisia (1990); and USSR (1988). The Ministers for Education and Culture of Angola (1990 and 1991), Mozambique (1991) and Tunisia (1990). The President of the High Civil and Criminal Court of the Federal Republic of Germany (1989). The Chairman of the Legislative Commission of the Bulgarian Parliament (1991). The Chairmen of the Human Rights Commissions of the Parliaments of Bulgaria (1991) and Romania (1991). Parliamentarians of the Council of Europe (1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991). The Patriarch of the Orthodox Church of Romania (1988 and 1990). The Secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Catholic Church (1988). The Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches (1989). The Chairman of the Protestant Federation of France (1989). The Chairman of the Vatican Commission "Justitia et Pax" (1989 and 1990). The President of the Episcopal Conference of North Africa (1990). The Chairman of the Ulemas of Morocco and Senegal (1990).

Lectures given by the Secretary-General and congresses in which he participated

Public lectures on the topic: "The United Nations and religious liberty", at Munich (Germany) and Nis (Yugoslavia), in March 1990. Participation in the international symposium: "Visions of the Europe of the future" at Krakow (Poland), in April 1989, and in the African Congress on Religious Liberty at Nairobi (Kenya), in September 1991.

Major reports sent to authorities

Written statement to the Legal Affairs Commission of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France), June 1991.

Petition to the President of the European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium), September 1991.

Consultation and cooperation with United Nations Secretariat officials

The Association worked with other NGOs in organizing the World Congress on Religious Liberty, held in London from 23 to 26 July 1989, in which the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance and a representative of the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights participated.

The Secretary-General of the Association participated in the NGO consultation on the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, held on 24 August 1989 at Geneva. He also sent a written communication to the Centre for Human Rights concerning:

(a) the convening of the World Conference on Human Rights (dated 25 June 1990);

(b) the commitment of the Association to disseminate, through its publications or by any other means available to it, the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

The Secretary-General met several times with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, and provided him with reports and information.

Dissemination of information on United Nations activities

The Association publishes a twice-yearly journal, Conscience and Liberty, in French, English, German and Italian. The French edition is distributed in over 50 countries throughout the five continents. Each issue contains articles or reports on United Nations activities concerning freedom of conscience, religion or belief.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

(Category I)

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of trade union organizations. WCL works for the creation of economic, social, cultural and political structures that promote the all-round development of the individual and of people everywhere. Its work includes the study, promotion, representation and defence of the material, moral and spiritual interests of workers. It has branches in 85 countries and represents more than 20 million workers.

Economic and Social Council

WCL representatives participated in the following sessions of the Council and made statements on various agenda items:

(a) Second regular session, Geneva, 1988 - statements on agenda items 2, 9 and 11;

(b) Second regular session, Geneva, 1989 - statements on agenda items 2 and 7 (f), (g), and (h);

(c) Second regular session, Geneva, 1990 - statement on agenda item 2;

(d) Second regular session, Geneva 1991 - statements on agenda items 2 and 8 (a).

They also participated in the work of the Human Rights Commission as follows:

(a) Forty-fourth session, Geneva, 1988 - statements on items 4 and 13;

(b) Forty-fifth session, Geneva, 1989 - statements on items 4, 8, 10 and 12;

(c) Forty-sixth session, Geneva, 1990 - statements on items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12;

(d) Forty-seventh session, Geneva, 1991 - statements on items 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13.

In addition, WCL representatives took part in the sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, held at Geneva in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991. They made statements on:

(a) Agenda item 6 at the Forty-first session, Geneva, 1989;

(b) Agenda item 6 at the Forty-second session, Geneva, 1990.

WCL participated in the world consultation on racial discrimination held at Geneva from 3 to 7 October 1988. On 9 September 1988, it submitted a written note giving general information about its views on racism and its activities to combat it. By letter of 15 March 1989, WCL sent the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights a brief report on efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination.

Within the framework of the consultations preparatory to the World Conference on Human Rights, WCL sent to the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights a note dated 7 August 1990 (reproduced in document A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.6) in which it expressed its views on the holding of such a Conference. WCL participated in the general debate of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Geneva from 9 to 13 September 1991.

UNESCO

5-9 March 1990: World Conference on Education for All, Thailand. WCL actively participated in the drafting of the documents: "World Declaration on Education for All" and "Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs".

2-7 April 1990: World consultation of teachers' organizations on education for AIDS prevention, Paris. Delegates of WCT/WCL either presided over or drafted the reports of plenary meetings or working groups.

3-8 September 1990: made a statement at the International Conference on Education, held at Geneva on the theme "Combating illiteracy".

22-25 April 1991, Quito: participated in the fourth session of the regional intergovernmental committee. Made a statement in the general debate.

8-11 July 1991, Dakar: participated in the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Education. Made a statement in the general debate.

30 September-4 October 1991, Costa Rica: participated in the International Labour Office/UNESCO symposium on the status of teachers in Central America. Made statements.

21-26 October 1991, Paris: General Conference of UNESCO. WCL participated both in the work of the Conference and in the official ceremony making the twenty-fifth anniversary of the joint ILO/UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers.

FAO

WCL participated in the following meetings:

August 1988, Crakow, Poland: Sixteenth Regional Conference for Europe.

1988, Mauritius: Fifteenth Regional Conference for Africa.

5-6 April 1989, Rome: Eleventh consultation between FAO and trade union organizations

19-30 November 1990, Rome: Meeting of the Council of FAO

11-12 July 1991, Rome: twelfth consultation between FAO and trade unions.

UNICEF

WCL participated in 1988-1989 in the public information campaign on vital child health facts which UNICEF, in cooperation with WHO, launched following the implementation of structural adjustment policies by most developing countries. As part of this campaign, WCL was a partner in the UNICEF/WHO publication Facts for Life.

WIPO

WCL participated in the WIPO world forum on the impact of recent technologies on intellectual property rights, held at Geneva from 14 to 16 September 1988.

IMF - WORLD BANK

In early November 1990, the Executive Committee of WCL held a working meeting with the Managing Director of IMF and the Directors of the Departments of Fiscal Affairs, Exchange and Trade Relations, and Research. During the same period, the members of the Executive Committee of WCL met with the Vice-President and a number of senior officials of the World Bank.

UNCTAD

WCL is in regular contact with the senior staff of UNCTAD, particularly with the Deputy-Secretary-General. It participated in, inter alia, the annual consultations between trade union organizations and UNCTAD held on 15 June 1988, 10 June 1989, 9 June 1990 and 8 June 1991.

UNCED

Within the framework of preparations for UNCED, WCL participated in the following sessions of the Preparatory Committee: first session, 18 March-5 April 1991, Geneva; third session, 12 August-4 September 1991, Geneva, and in the Advisory Meeting of Trade Unions, held at Geneva on 4 and 5 November 1991.

ILO/INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

As an international organization representing workers, WCL participates in virtually all ILO tripartite meetings, as well as in the sessions of the Governing Body and in the International Labour Conference, where it always takes part in the discussion of the report of the Director-General.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION

(Category II)

The participation of the International Automobile Federation (FIA) in the work of the United Nations during the years 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, under its category II consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, consisted, as in the past, of:

(a) Ongoing collaboration with the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, particularly with the Committee's working parties on road traffic safety, construction of vehicles and customs questions;

(b) Regular participation in the meetings of the World Tourism Organization (WTO);

(c) Attendance at various meetings organized by the specialized agencies of the United Nations in different countries.

The International Automobile Federation comprises some 100 automobile associations and/or clubs from 95 countries in the five continents. Apart from the organization of motor sport competitions for which it is responsible at the world level, FIA seeks, through its activities both at the international level and at the level of its affiliated clubs, to;

(a) Help create and/or develop conditions for smooth, safe road traffic;

(b) Promote quality tourism that respects the environment and national, regional and local cultures;

(c) Protect the interests of the motorists it represents, especially by limiting the costs of operating motor vehicles and related legal protection.

Road traffic

FIA makes its most important contribution to the work of the United Nations within the framework of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and its working parties, the simple explanation for this being that questions relating to road traffic, in the broad sense of the term, are naturally the main sphere of action of an international federation of motorists. Over the past four years the Federation made the following contributions:

Inland Transport Committee (ECE/TRANS)

FIA was present at every annual plenary session of the Committee, whose purpose, apart from assessing the work done during the preceding year, is to set short-, medium- and long-term guidelines and to approve the programmes of work submitted to it.

FIA made a statement on its interest in the items of direct concern to it and drew the Committee's attention to the need to:

(a) Strengthen coordination with other European intergovernmental organizations (European Economic Community (EEC), European Conference of Ministers of Transport (CEMT) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)) in order to enhance the effectiveness of activities and the coherence of recommendations;

(b) Better define priorities, such as those relating to the revision of international conventions (traffic, signalling, customs), reducing work programmes where necessary in order to avoid the systematic holding of additional special meetings (such as meetings of the Working Party on Traffic Safety) whenever possible.

Working Party on Road Transport (SC1)

Every year, FIA representatives attended the year-end session of SC1 at which the work done by the Working Party's subsidiary bodies (revision of conventions, draft resolutions, modification of agreements, etc.) is endorsed and their work programmes adopted. The FIA contribution to these deliberations will be described in greater detail in the paragraphs that follow. We might nevertheless mention that, at the year-end session for 1991, SC1 approved the new provisions introduced into the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (E itineraries) following proposals sent to it in 1987 by FIA aimed at supplementing this technical agreement with provisions defining the minimum services to be provided to users for each road category.

Specialized working parties:

Traffic safety - WP 1

Construction of vehicles - WP 29

Customs questions affecting transport - WP 30

FIA participated regularly in the ordinary and special sessions of these three working parties, where its representatives are well integrated.

FIA also contributed to the work of these groups prior to their sessions, by sending the secretariat of the Inland Transport Committee written proposals and/or recommendations prepared by the Federatior's international commissions (road traffic/road safety, technical, customs) on subjects or questions that fall within the competence of these groups and/or on their programme of work.

Working Party on Road Traffic Safety - WP 1

Participation in sessions:

Each year, one FIA representative, five 3-day sessions.

Priority concern during the period:

Revision of the Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, which is scheduled to end by late 1992. FIA has been a member since 1987 of the informal technical working group responsible for preparing the revisions to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (new classification).

Recommendations made by FIA:

1989: Compulsory use of seat-belts in the rear seats of automobiles (category b)

1990: Standard equipment

Protection of motorcyclists

1991: Installation of front seat airbags in automobiles.

Centre-mounted brake lights

Setting of accident reduction targets

Harmonization of statistical data (collection)

Special input

FIA assisted in the preparation and holding of two events organized by WP 1:

1990: United Nations road safety week (1-7 October)

1991: Seminar on road traffic safety (March 1992) - FIA was a member of the ad hoc group responsible for its preparation.

Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles - WP 29

Participation in sessions: Every year, one FIA representative, three 3-day sessions.

Main ongoing concern: Revision of international regulations in the light of technical progress and new environmental protection requirements (1958 Agreement on Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts).

Major concerns (followed especially closely by FIA)

Active and passive safety

Air pollution

Noise pollution.

Recommendations formulated by FIA

1990: Widespread use of noise-absorbing road surfacing material (noise-pollution control)

1991: Universal regulations making the approval of any model of car conditional on the results of comprehensive head-on collision tests.

Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport - WP 30

Participation in sessions: Every year, one FIA representative, two 2-day sessions.

Priority concern during the period:

Revision of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (1954) and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (1956). Begun at the proposal of FIA and the International Touring Alliance (AIT) and concluded in 1991, most of the amendments submitted by FIA having been accepted between 1986 and 1988.

FIA proposal during the period:

In 1989, WP.30 accepted the new model of the so-called "modernized" customs clearance card (ISO standards) proposed by FIA and AIT. This model will be annexed to the revised 1954 and 1956 Conventions mentioned above.

Tourism

FIA is an affiliate member of the World Tourism Organization and participated in the following WTO meetings between 1988 and 1991:

1988: Eighth meeting of the Facilitation Committee (27-29 April, Madrid);

Eighteenth meeting of the WTO Commission for Europe (7-9 June, Crete);

Eighteenth meeting of the WTO Commission for Africa (21-23 September, Zimbabwe).

1989: Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Tourism (10-15 April, The Hague);

Tenth meeting of the Facilitation Committee (27 February-1 March, Madrid);

Working Group on the establishment of a world centre for exchanges of information on tourism (CEMT) (26-27 April, Madrid);

Sixteenth meeting of WTO Annual General Assembly, 25 August, Paris.

1990: Seminar on the integration of tourism in Europe (7-9 May, Istanbul);

Twenty-first meeting of the WTO Commission for Africa (10-16 May, Lomé).

1991: Symposium on the situation of tourism in the Mediterranean Basin and Central and Eastern Europe (10 May, Nicosia)

FIA also participated in a meeting on international tourism forecasts held at Tihany, Hungary, on 25-27 April 1989, organized by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Miscellaneous meetings

FIA was represented during this period at the following meetings:

Ad Hoc Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (12-23 September 1988, New York);

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: forty-fourth session (11-20 April 1988, Jakarta);

Economic Commission for North America: Conference on the Environment (13-15 September 1989, New York).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ELDERLY (FIAPA)

(Category I)

Founded in 1980 by various associations of the elderly, the International Federation of Associations of the Elderly (FIAPA) has undergone rapid geographical expansion, with representation in 4 countries in 1980, 24 countries at the end of 1987 and 36 countries 1/ at the end of 1991, the combined membership of its member associations exceeding 100 million. FIAPA also maintains information links with 26 countries. 2/

FIAPA is the international extension of the associative movement, which in recent years has developed to a great extent among the elderly in various parts of the world. It is thus an authentic representative of the elderly population.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES OF FIAPA

During the period 1988-1991, and, indeed, since FIAPA was founded, all its activities have focused on a primary goal corresponding to the recommendations of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing: to enable the elderly to remain integrated in society and continue to play a useful role by establishing services on a voluntary basis for the elderly, their families and other generations and by undertaking activities to improve their living environment, pass on the collective memory of which they are the repository, develop international exchanges with a view to bringing together individuals and peoples and promote international solidarity between developed and developing countries.

FIAPA has the following structure: the Board of Directors is the political policy-making organ and is democratically elected by the international General Assembly, in which all the member associations are represented; the President, who ensures institutional continuity; the Secretary-General, who is responsible for the development of activities and

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1/ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, CIS, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

2/ Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

for administration, being assisted in these functions by mission staff in various countries; and the Scientific Board, which has an advisory role and comprises eminent individuals from the various scientific disciplines relating to ageing.

The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1991/216, of 22 May 1991, decided to reclassify FIAPA to consultative status category I.

FIAPA also has consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and participates in the WHO Global Programme on Health of the Elderly. In the European context, FIAPA has consultative status with the Council of Europe and is one of the four members of the advisory body to the EEC Commission.

Activities over the period 1988-1991

Within the framework of its cooperation with the United Nations, FIAPA has the role of acting as a constructive intermediary between the summit and the base.

From summit to base, FIAPA disseminates resolutions and information transmitted by the United Nations to its member associations in various countries. From base to summit, it transmits to the United Nations the concerns and aspirations of the elderly at the grass-roots level through studies, research and surveys, carried out with the assistance of member associations, and through proposals for activities within the context of programmes established by the United Nations.

It is not possible to list all of FIAPA's activities in this report, which will only mention the most important.

1988

The seventh international FIAPA symposium was held in Malta from 20-27 November 1988, with over 1,000 participants from 19 countries, in the presence of the Prime Minister and several members of the Government of Malta. The theme was "The role of FIAPA at the United Nations", and the debate took place in the presence of the Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit at the United Nations.

Establishment of the European committee for liaison among associations of the elderly.

1989

Participation in the working group formed by the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50, to propose measures to assess the implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing and events to commemorate in 1992 the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the plan.

Agreement signed on 4 November 1989 between the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and FIAPA establishing terms of cooperation.

1990

Dissemination of the report emanating from the FIAPA international survey on "Social and cultural activities of associations of the elderly". A questionnaire had been prepared early in 1989 with the participation of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and UNESCO, and translated into 11 languages and made available to associations in 144 countries. Replies received from associations in 37 countries at the end of 1989 were used. The report, prepared in June 1990, was submitted to the Centre and UNESCO and widely disseminated.

The eighth international FIAPA symposium was held in Montreal, from 14 to 17 June 1990, with almost 1,000 participants from 20 countries, and was attended by the Minister of State of the Canadian Government and representatives of the Government of the province of Quebec, the United Nations, UNESCO, WHO and EEC. The theme was "The elderly and their independence, place and image in society".

At the Montreal symposium the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed a message to FIAPA.

1991

Cooperation with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in implementing FIAPA activities under the programme of events for the 1992 commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing, a programme which was reported on by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/45/420, 10 October 1990):

(a) Conduct of a sample survey of associations on "Concerns and aspirations of the elderly". (It should be noted that the report, completed in May 1992, was addressed to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which was responsible for preparing the draft strategies for international action on ageing for the decade 1992-2001.)

(b) Establishment within associations of "1992 committees" in communities, districts and towns in different countries to publicize the events of the anniversary (a list of the 461 committees established was sent in February 1992 to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which responded by sending them a message of encouragement through FIAPA).

(c) Preparation of the ninth international FIAPA symposium in Barcelona, to begin on 1 October 1992, to coincide with the declaration by the United Nations of the International Day for the Elderly, which forms part of the United Nations programme for the anniversary year.

Two major international gatherings organized by FIAPA were attended by a representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs:

A gathering of more than 1,400 older persons on 6 and 7 June 1991 in the south of France;

A gathering of more than 1,700 older persons in the north of Spain from 14 to 20 October 1991.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOME ECONOMICS (IFHE)

(Category II)

Thematic four-yearly congresses

Over the past four years IFHE has held a congress in 1988, in Minneapolis, on the theme "Health for all: the role of home economics", and is preparing a second congress, to take place in Hanover in July 1922, on the theme "Radioscopy of families in households, contacts and developments".

These four-yearly congresses are held pursuant to the Federation's regulations but their themes fall within areas of interest to the United Nations: in 1988 "Health for all" to the year 2000 (goal set by WHO); in 1992, families and cultural, socio-economic and political changes, new sex roles, increased democratization within the family, population, the environment, all the problems to be taken up at the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, as well as during the International Year of the Family in 1994.

IFHE is firmly committed to carrying out activities in support of solutions to the major problems now facing mankind and to working on an ongoing basis to improve the quality of life of people through education and appropriate technologies.

The resolutions adopted at the congresses such as, for example, the wish for the fall in arms expenditure to result in increased resources for the promotion of education in home economics and social welfare, are transmitted to all political decision makers and representatives of States who are permanent delegates at organizations of the United Nations system.

Biennial councils

Every two years IFHE holds a council of delegates of its association members at which it formulates plans of action. Among these plans mention should be made of the desire to work throughout the world, not only as educators in home economics and social welfare, but also as family advocates, particularly for the most disadvantaged. There is also a desire to defend, no matter what, education in home economics, which is often under threat as a specific area, particularly in the industrialized countries, whereas, as a result of unemployment and the ongoing economic crisis, it has never been more relevant to the needs of the people, in both countries of the North and South.

Home economists do not seek to limit their activities to the simple management of household resources, but are also involved in the creation of new resources, in accelerating the process of integrating women into decision-making and development choices, in efforts to create a healthy and harmonious environment and in efforts to stabilize the population. In following their profession, home economists are aiding families, whatever the

type of family, in a context of respect for cultural and social diversity. Policies formulated at the councils and congresses are implemented over the following two-yearly and four-yearly periods.

Field activities

Because home economists are professional educators, social workers, advisers and administrative officials, they work day by day, throughout the world, to attain their objectives.

Further, IFHE, as an NGO (category A - UNESCO, category II - Economic and Social Council) has carried out various activities under contract, of which the following are the most important:

Seminar on the training of women in rural areas in the Greater Maghreb, Tunis, 1989. Co-financing UNESCO and Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation;

Financing of activities by the Family Planning Council in Sierra Leone (private donation for a four-wheel drive vehicle to allow field trips) - 1989;

Literacy education for women in Nigeria (Nimavec Vocational Centre, Oguta, IMO State, Nigeria, 1990) UNESCO co-financing;

Research into living conditions of families living on transfer incomes (France), financing from the French Family Allowances Fund (CAFRP) and the Social Assistance Fund (FAS), 1990-1991;

Meeting in Nairobi, financed by Germany, 1990;

Workshop in Ghana on "Young people and rural development", organized with other NGOs and financed by UNESCO, 1989;

Two workshops in Burkina Faso, with the Population and Human Settlements Division of UNESCO, in December 1991;

UNESCO Division of Youth and Sports Activities and UNESCO clubs in 1992.

These activities are cited since they demonstrate the particular interest of IFHE in the African continent, with its immense problems, where there is a need for assistance to families through appropriate education to enable them to take responsibility for their own development.

IFHE regrets that the project it submitted to WHO: "AIDS Education and Prevention for Africa", was not selected for financing. The project will be reformulated and resubmitted.

Lastly, a major meeting was held in Uganda, cofinanced by CIDA, under the aegis of the African Association for Home Economics and Social Welfare. Several pre-congress seminars will take place in July 1992, in particular in Vienna (Austria) and Paris (France), with participants from various countries.

There is an ongoing need to rethink and adjust concepts and methodologies employed in home economics and social welfare to reflect rapid changes and structural adjustments.

Role of IFHE in NGO activities

IFHE has sent delegates to every major international meeting of UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF etc. It will be represented at the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, has been represented at regional conferences on food, and will be represented at the Rome Conference at the end of 1992.

IFHE has permanent delegates at the United Nations in New York, Paris, Vienna, Rome and Geneva. It has occupied and continues to occupy posts in the NGO standing committees (UNESCO - FAO - UNICEF - Economic and Social Council). It is a full participant in the working groups and joint consultations of NGOs. The association is active in NGOs involved with youth issues since it considers that education in home economics and social welfare is of particular concern to young people if the quality of human life is to improve in the near future independently of Government and State decisions, which frequently lag behind developments in social mores and practices.

Conscious of human rights, the association actively seeks implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is working for the full implementation of women's rights in society and in the family.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION TERRE DES HOMMES

(Category II)

The International Federation Terre des Hommes (FITDH) is an organization working on behalf of children and their future without applying any distinction of a political, racial or religious nature. Since underdevelopment is seen as the main obstacle to realization of a child's full potential, the movements which belong to FITDH support development projects, managed by local partners, which are intended to improve the quality of children's life and of the whole human environment on which they depend.

Since 1988, FITDH has regularly participated in meetings of the following bodies:

Commission on Human Rights;

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Statements

Commission on Human Rights

In writing

E/CN.4/1989/NGO/67, the situation in El Salvador;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/23, children in armed conflicts;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/57, popular participation;

E/CN.4/1990/NGO/68, detention;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/32, children in armed conflicts;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/39, the economy of Latin America;

E/CN.4/1991/NGO/40, refugees;

Orally

1989, the situation in Colombia and the labour situation in Chile;

1990, the situation in South Africa, the right to property and internal refugees in the Philippines;

1991, refugees from Cambodia and the Philippines;

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

In writing

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/3 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/6, health in the territories occupied by Israel;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/6, children and development;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/12, the exploitation of children;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/7 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/5, street children;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/21, indigenous populations;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/29, the economy of Latin America;

Orally

1988, indigenous populations;

1989, children in the Philippines;

1990, a disappearance in Peru and refugees from Cambodia;

1991, refugees from Cambodia and Turkey;

Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

One oral statement, in 1991, on child prostitution;

Global consultation on implementation of the right to development as a human right

One written statement, in 1990, on children and development (HR/RD/1990/CONF.28).

FITDH is in consultative status with UNICEF. It has taken part in many meetings organized jointly with UNICEF (e.g. the consultation of 13 and 14 November 1990). It is a member of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, which cooperates actively with UNICEF on matters relating

to operations and information. In 1989 and 1991 it submitted information to the UNICEF Executive Committee.

In 1991, FITDH participated in the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

In 1990 and 1991, to commemorate the 20 November anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, FITDH organized various regional presentations on the subject of children in armed conflicts.

FITDH has submitted two communications to the Commission on Human Rights' Special Rapporteur on summary or arbitrary executions, one communication to the working group on enforced or involuntary disappearances and one communication under procedure 1503.

FITDH has replied to many letters from the Centre for Human Rights containing requests for information. Some of its replies are contained in the following documents:

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/9, 24 and 38;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1989/8;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/13 and 43;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1990/6;

E/CN.4/1991/11, 50, 52 and 64;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/43;

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1991/6 and 6/Add.3;

A/CONF.157/PC/6/Add.2.

FITDH does not have any publication as such, but each of its members regularly publishes its own bulletin.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD 1/ FOURTH WORLD

(Category I)

The International Movement ATD Fourth World, founded in 1957 by Father Joseph Wresinski (1917-1988), brings together men and women of all geographical, social, political and cultural horizons on behalf of the poorest people. As a movement of a primarily family nature, it works for the promotion of peace and human rights in their indivisibility, starting with families and population groups living in extreme poverty. It has members and correspondents in 108 countries, and national branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; Canada, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti and the United States of America; Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal; the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The International Movement ATD Fourth World obtained category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 1991.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings (attendance, oral or written communications)

General Assembly

The Movement followed the work of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, held at New York in 1991.

Economic and Social Council

The Movement attended the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in January 1991. It took part in the session of the Economic and Social Council, held at New York in May 1991.

Commission on Human Rights

The Movement attended the sessions of the Commission held during the four-year period. In 1989, it submitted a written communication, "Human rights and extreme poverty: an appeal by Father Joseph Wresinski" (E/CN.4/1989/NGO/44). It made oral statements in 1989, 1990 and 1991 affirming the need to conduct a study on "Human rights and extreme poverty", as proposed in 1987 by Father Joseph Wresinski and called for in a series of Commission resolutions introduced by France (1989/10, 1990/15 and 1991/14) and drawn up in cooperation with the Movement. During these years, the Movement also participated in the sessions of the Subcommission on Prevention of

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1/ ATD = Aide à toute détresse (Assistance in all cases of distress).

Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to which it submitted oral communications in 1989, 1990 and 1991, in each case with a view to affirming the need to conduct the study on "Human rights and extreme poverty", as well as a written communication in 1988 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/NGO/19). In addition, Mr. Danilo Türk asked the Movement to provide a contribution on extreme poverty for his intermediate report on the study "Realization of economic, social and cultural rights" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/19). The Movement is a member of the working group on the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Its representative spoke at the global consultation on effective enjoyment of the right to development as a human right, held at Geneva in January 1990.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Movement made one oral communication at the Committee's first meeting, held at Geneva in September-October 1991.

World Conference on Human Rights

The Movement submitted an oral and written communication to the first session, held at Geneva in September 1991, of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights.

Commission for Social Development

The Movement followed the work of the Commission at its thirty-first session, held at Vienna in March 1989.

UNICEF

The Movement attended the sessions of the UNICEF Executive Board in 1989, 1990 and 1991. It introduced draft decisions to member States which resulted in the adoption of decisions 1989/8 and 1991/6, "Reaching the poorest". It submitted oral and written communications. The Movement was invited to the World Summit for Children, held at New York in 1990.

UNESCO

The Movement took part in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Conference. The Vice-President of the Movement, in a statement at the twenty-fifth session, called for increased awareness of the real conditions and aspirations of the poorest. In 1990 and 1991, the Movement followed the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee established in connection with the World Decade for Cultural Development. In 1991, it distributed a written note on the participation of the poorest, which will reappear in the Committee's final report.

ILO

The Movement took part in the seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

WHO

The Movement submitted a contribution entitled "Very poor families building Europe's future" to the symposium "Healthy Cities", held at Stockholm in September 1990.

World Conference on Education for All

The Movement was invited to the Conference, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990, where it submitted a written communication, "From an assistance to a partnership culture". It belongs to a network of NGOs which are following up implementation of the Final Declaration.

The Movement was represented at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Paris in September 1990.

Cooperation with the programmes, organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations

UNICEF

Cooperation in the field has led to exchanges of expertise, participation in the work of commissions and UNICEF support for action by the Movement. Such cooperation has occurred, in particular, in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Guatemala and Senegal. In 1989, the Belgian National Committee for UNICEF incorporated the Movement into its campaign on behalf of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In May 1991, the Executive Director of UNICEF inaugurated the exhibition, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, of the large decorated portmanteau made by children of the Mouvement Tapori (the child branch of the Movement). The Movement attends the forums arranged by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF: in 1990, at New York, it introduced a working paper, "Reaching the poorest", prepared in conjunction with the NGOs of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee on the United Nations and the permanent forum on extreme poverty in the world; in 1991, at Kadoma, Zimbabwe, it led a plenary session of the forum.

UNESCO

Cooperation with different departments of UNESCO between 1988 and 1991 has included work with the youth department (assistance in the training of young African organizers; participation in an exchange programme with youth NGOs in Romania) and the department responsible for primary education, literacy training, adult education and education in rural areas (assistance to

a project, "Knowledge - health - street libraries", in Haiti). The Movement is a member of the collective consultation of NGOs on youth and, in 1990-1991, acted as co-chairman of the collective consultation on literacy training.

ILO

Preparations have been under way since 1990 for a pilot project on knowledge, access to employment and professional training, to be conducted at Bangkok as a further development of the cultural programme, "Art and poetry", being carried out there by the Movement's local branch.

Other activities

(a) Action to disseminate United Nations resolutions: In its publications (journals, magazines, etc.) and at the seminars and training sessions which it organizes, the Movement reflects the work and decisions of the United Nations in the fields of human rights, peace, youth, the family, children, development and the environment.

(b) Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat: In 1989 and 1991, the Secretary-General consulted the President of the Movement about the conditions and aspirations of the world's poorest families. On the latter occasion, in 1991, the President of the Movement transmitted an aide-mémoire to the Secretary-General concerning the state of the Movement's relations with the various United Nations agencies, as a follow-up to the aide-mémoire submitted by Father Joseph Wresinski in 1987. On 17 April 1989, the Secretary-General paid his respects at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty, which was inaugurated in 1987 by Father Joseph Wresinski, at the square in Paris dedicated to freedoms and human rights.

In 1988, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights wrote an article for the Revue quart monde on the subject of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee on the United Nations. In April 1991, the Under-Secretary-General was received by the Movement's President at its international centre. At the international meetings of national human rights bodies, in October 1991, the Under-Secretary-General addressed a ceremony at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty which was held in the presence of several of the meetings' participants, including the President of the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights. He also attended the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the International Fourth World NGOs Committee. The Movement maintains permanent links with officials of the Centre for Human Rights.

In 1988, the Director-General of UNESCO received a delegation from the Movement. He agreed to act as patron of the Movement's "Art and poetry" campaign. In 1990, he addressed members of the Movement's board who were meeting at UNESCO premises.

In 1990, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for West Africa of UNDP paid his respects at the plaque commemorating victims of poverty. Following this encounter and further meetings with other members of staff, new areas of cooperation have opened up with UNDP.

(c) Preparation of reports requested by the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary organs or the United Nations Secretariat: In 1990, an evaluation paper, "Apprenticeship and family project, a door to the future", carried out by UNESCO, reporting on action taken in a United Kingdom family home with the aim of helping very poor families to acquire basic apprenticeships; in 1991, a study evaluating the project "House of Knowledge" at The Hague, Netherlands, carried out by ILO and illustrating efforts undertaken with the poorest young people to secure access to employment and training; in 1991, the launching of a study entitled "Family in a situation of extreme poverty" in accordance with a contract concluded with the United Nations at Vienna.

WORLD MOVEMENT OF MOTHERS (WMM)

(Category II)

In consultative status with United Nations: at the Economic and Social Council, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF

Objectives of WMM

To represent mothers in national and international life;

To help them assume their social, family and civic responsibilities.

Geographical extension: Organizations have newly become WMM members in the following countries: Benin, Chile, Congo, Greece, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal and Zaire.

Participation in NGO Conferences, meetings and workshops at the United Nations

1988

Economic and Social Council: New York, regular participation in the meetings of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning the status of women, and participation in the session on rural women.

UNICEF: Regular participation in the meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.

Suggestions made concerning the struggle against exploitation of children through unfair labour, prostitution and pornography; the illegal transfer of children; the separation of children from their parents in time of war or disaster.

UNESCO: WMM was elected to the Standing Committee of the UNESCO Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and took part in the working groups on women, the family, and education for human rights.

Statement by WMM on the role of families in the cultural development of children made at the meeting of experts that opened the World Decade for Cultural Development.

1989

Economic and Social Council: November: WMM statement on children as victims of man-made disasters before the United Nations General Assembly during the consideration of the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

March: Statement before the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on adoption.

UNICEF: Circulation of a Declaration on Adoption among delegations present at the Executive Board session (17 April).

UNESCO: WMM represented the Standing Committee of the UNESCO Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations at the seminar on the status of women, attended by experts, United Nations representatives and member countries.

26 June to 1 July, Yamoussoukro: WMM statement at the seminar on peace among men.

1990

Economic and Social Council: 22-23 February, Vienna: Participation in the seminar on the promotion of women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; organization of a workshop on changing attitudes towards women's work, paid and unpaid.

March: WMM statement before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on agenda item 10 (regarding detention, imprisonment, degrading treatment) and item 14 (human rights and scientific and technological developments).

UNICEF: 30-31 January, New York: Participation in a symposium of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF on the theme "education for all, a reality".

19 April: Statement before the UNICEF Executive Board reminding governments of the need for action to protect children, especially the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

UNESCO: Participation in the working groups of the Standing Committee of the UNESCO General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

March: WMM represented the Standing Committee at the Strasbourg seminar preparatory to the Thailand World Conference on Education for All, and made a statement asking for greater efforts to advance the education of women and girls.

December, New York: WMM held a reception for the representatives and non-governmental organizations attending the UNICEF General Conference, to celebrate the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

1991

Economic and Social Council: February, Vienna: Statement before the Commission on the Status of Women.

March, Geneva: statement before the Commission on Human Rights on agenda item 12 (regarding the traffic in children and their exploitation through labour, prostitution and pornography) and on items 10 and 14.

WMM joined a large number of non-governmental organizations in a statement and an appeal on behalf of persons and families living in extreme poverty.

New York: Regular participation in the NGO Committees on the family and on the status of women and the NGO Working Group on children in difficult circumstances.

UNICEF: New York: Participation in an NGO committee set up to gather information on the needs of the populations affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

November, New York: at the time of the report on the Kadoma forum organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, WMM made a statement deploring the relative ineffectualness of the action taken over the last 40 years and asking for greater world solidarity on behalf of children.

UNESCO: WMM took an active part in organizing the NGO symposium on the educational functions of the family and cultural changes, scheduled for 12 to 13 March 1992.

Two WMM representatives acted as rapporteurs of a working group on women and a working group on education for the defence and promotion of human rights.

WMM responses to consultations by various departments of the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, UNICEF and the International Labour Office

1988

Economic and Social Council: Response to a questionnaire involving an in-depth assessment of the human rights programmes.

Response to the [...] Services Division offering suggestions for evaluation and implementation.

25 March: Response to consultation by the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva on resolution 1988/32, in connection with the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

Note to the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna) on the strategies adopted at the 1985 World Conference on Women.

International Labour Office: 7 October: Reply to the Director of the unit on conditions of work and welfare facilities, in which WMM made suggestions on child care in the industrialized countries when both parents work outside the home.

1989

Economic and Social Council: 20 June: In reply to the Director of the Social Development Division in Vienna, WMM submitted suggestions for a programme relating to the International Year of the Family.

December: At the request of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, WMM sent comments on resolution 1989/59 in connection with conscientious objection to military service.

1990

Economic and Social Council: Reply to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, in which WMM sent comments and suggestions on the following points: application of the death penalty to persons under 18, elimination of child labour and the sexual exploitation of children, the right of peoples to self-determination and the effective observance of human rights; the right to development.

1991

Economic and Social Council: Reply to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on the subject of traffic in children.

UNICEF: October: WMM responded to a questionnaire on the education of girls from the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF.

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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

Addendum

* E/C.2/1993/1.

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LATIN AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (ALDHU)

(Category II)

A. General information

1. The Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU) is an international non-governmental organization which was founded in 1980 in Quito, Ecuador, in an extremely adverse regional context. Under these circumstances, the battle for human rights had two urgent and basic objectives: restoring democracy to South America and bringing peace to Central America.

2. The change in the regional situation, beginning in 1985, enabled ALDHU to expand its efforts. With the transition process under way in South America, and with Central America advancing in the search for peace, ALDHU assumed the task of promoting human rights in the broadest sense, in other words, not just civil and political rights, but also economic, social, cultural and people's rights.

B. Aims

3. The organization's basic aims are to promote and defend the enjoyment of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean and to propose and sponsor peace initiatives and concerted efforts to ensure the effective implementation of global and regional international instruments which place States under an obligation to respect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. It also seeks to promote and disseminate knowledge concerning the rights and guarantees embodied in international human rights instruments; to investigate, assess and take action in situations where human rights have been violated, in accordance with the provisions of its Statutes; and to support and coordinate the activities of national and regional human rights organizations.

C. Relations with international organizations

4. In respect of the United Nations, ALDHU is in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); in respect of the Organization of American States (OAS), it participates in meetings of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and has been invited to take part in the meetings of various OAS executive bodies. Recently, ALDHU was admitted to membership of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA).

D. Activities

1. Activities carried out in 1988 by the Executive Secretariat of ALDHU at its headquarters in Quito

International meetings

- American meeting in solidarity with democracy in Chile;
- Parliamentary observer missions for the referendum in Chile;
- International meeting of the Organization of Military Personnel for Democracy, Integration and Freedom in Latin America and the Caribbean and a seminar on "Violence and democracy in Latin America";
- The award of the Monsignor Leonidas Proaño Prize to defenders of peace, justice and human rights.

Academic and research area

- Human rights training course in La Paz, Bolivia;
- Human rights training course in Ecuador;
- Project to harmonize human rights laws in the Andean region;
- Research on the status of human rights in Latin America.

Publications

- Manual de educación popular en derechos humanos (Grass-roots teaching manual on human rights);
- Derechos humanos en América Latina: Temas y debates (Human rights in Latin America: issues and debates);
- Democracia y derechos humanos en América Latina (Democracy and human rights in Latin America);
- Sociedad y derechos humanos (Society and human rights).

2. Activities carried out by the ALDHU Regional Directorate for the Southern Cone, Montevideo, Uruguay (1988)

Special events

- Reception for student exiles;
- Congress of young exiles;
- Meeting of women exiles;

- Uruguayan youth delegation to Chile for the referendum;

- Observance of the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Interinstitutional meetings

- Seminar on the returned exile;

- Seminar on mental health in Brazil.

International events

- International conference on solidarity with Chile;

- Psychosocial services for Chilean exiles in Uruguay.

Educational area

- Manual de educación popular en derechos humanos;

- Development of a basic human rights course.

Research area

Audiovisual production

Training of young exiles

- Computer training course;

- Workshop on slide-show production.

1989 and 1990

Programmatic theme: The promotion and consolidation of democracy and peace in Latin America.

Events

- "East-South dialogue: prospects and limits".

Research topics

- Drug trafficking and democratic stability;

- Mental health and the development of democratic societies;

- The current situation in Colombia and the prospects for peace.

Publications

- Insurgencia, democracia y dictadura (Insurgency, democracy and dictatorship).

Programmatic theme: The promotion of education and academic research in the field of human rights

- Seminar for the Ecuadorian national police on constitutional guarantees, law and order and human rights;

- Human rights training programme for the national police, held in Ecuador;

- Training course for persons monitoring education in the rights of the child, held in Ecuador;

- Human rights training course for teachers of courses on the justice system, held in Ecuador;

- Human rights education programme for indigenous people of Amazonia, held in Ecuador;

- Human rights training course for judges and magistrates, held in Ecuador;

- Human rights training course for the municipal police, held in Ecuador;

- Workshop I: "Human and trade-union rights", held in Ecuador;

- Seminar: "The university and human rights in Paraguay";

- Seminar: "Human rights in the current political process in Paraguay".

Research topics

- Experience with grass-roots education in human rights in the Andean region.

Publications

- El Rostro de Ramona Cuji (The face of Ramona Cuji);

- Manual de educación popular en derechos humanos, tercera edición (Grass-roots teaching manual on human rights, third edition);

- Cuaderno de formación de monitores en derechos del niño (Training notebook for persons monitoring education in the rights of the child.

Programmatic theme: The rights of selected social sectors in the region which have a high conflict potential

- National meeting of Chilean mothers: "The prospects for return and reintegration in Chile";

- National meeting on the penal system and penitentiary reform.

Research topics

- The migration of the Colombian border population to Ecuador because of internal war;

- Conclusion of the research concerning the displacement of the Colombian population which has been a victim of violence in Ecuador, and preparations for the programmatic phase;

- Exchanges of experience between Ecuador and Central America concerning policies of assistance for displaced persons;

- Programme of protection for abandoned children;

- Diagnosis of the structure, functioning and practice of the Ecuadorian penitentiary system, and proposals for reform;

- Judicial police.

Publications

- Prisiones: El estado de la cuestion (Prisons: status of the issue);

- Madres adolescentes (Teenage mothers).

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SERVICE, PEACE AND JUSTICE IN LATIN AMERICA

(Category II)

Aims

1. The aim of Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America (SERPAJ-AL) is to protect and promote human rights, in the civil and political as well as the social, economic and cultural spheres. For this purpose, it is active in 11 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), and has its regional headquarters in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Through its grass-roots activities, which involve some 15,000 people, the organization has direct links with poor neighbourhoods and peasant and indigenous communities. It also carries out activities with intermediate organizations, including trade unions, universities, political parties and churches. Its main work consists of educating and organizing for peace and human rights. It also collaborates with the inter-American human rights protection system (OAS and IACHR) and with UNESCO (category C). Since 1988, two new National Secretariats (Mexico and Paraguay) have been added, and in 1990 the General Assembly, which meets every four years, elected a new Latin American Coordinating Body (CLA), with Nelsa Curbelo (SERPAJ-AL Ecuador) as General Coordinator and Pablo Frederick (SERPAJ-AL Argentina) and Domingo Namuncura (SERPAJ-AL Chile) as Deputy Coordinators.

Cooperation with the United Nations

2. During the period under review, SERPAJ-AL representatives have attended and made oral reports at sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, especially under the agenda items on the right to development, enforced or involuntary disappearances, decolonization, violations of human rights in any part of the world, and the rights of the child. Written statements have also been submitted, either by SERPAJ-AL alone or together with other non-governmental organizations. It has also participated in a similar manner in the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/10).

3. In 1991, SERPAJ-AL, in collaboration with other non-governmental organizations, began to work with two experts (Louis Joinet and El Hadji Guissé) who had been assigned to prepare a study of impunity and its consequences. SERPAJ-AL also collaborates in a special manner with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances by continually sending it information regarding complaints and analyses of such topics as impunity and the Latin American democracies.

4. SERPAJ-AL also collaborates, by means of oral and written statements, with the open-ended working group set up in November 1991 to consider the draft Declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearance, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Beatrice Le Frappeur.

5. In addition, SERPAJ-AL representatives in New York participate in the meetings of the Economic and Social Council.

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6. SERPAJ-AL has taken part in several United Nations seminars, including the Latin American Seminar on Human Rights, Democracy, Economic and Social Development, held in Santiago de Chile in September 1991.

7. It also participated in the NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine (Buenos Aires, February 1990).

8. SERPAJ-AL participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights. During the first of these meetings, held in September 1991, it submitted written communications requesting that certain items (i.e., on impunity, the circulation of information, financing and venue, economic and social rights) be included in the agenda of the Conference.

Other activities with the United Nations

9. SERPAJ-AL is in consultative status with UNESCO and, accordingly, participated in a Seminar on Human Rights, Democracy and the Mass Media (Buenos Aires, 16-17 December 1989), organized by SERPAJ-AL Argentina and sponsored by UNESCO, the proceedings of which were subsequently published.

10. In March 1990, the President of SERPAJ-AL, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (who participates as a Nobel Peace Prize winner in UNESCO and United Nations activities) and its General Coordinator were specially invited to the UNESCO meeting of non-governmental organizations, held in Quito, Ecuador.

11. SERPAJ-AL is currently developing, in collaboration with UNESCO, a regional project of broad geographical and thematic scope, dealing with education for peace and human rights, which has been approved by the Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor Zaragoza.

12. SERPAJ-AL participated officially in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. This included its participation in the preparatory meetings held in Paris in November 1991 and New York in March 1992, as well as a large attendance at the event itself.

13. SERPAJ-AL also took part in the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), during which, in 1991, it initiated a support campaign for ONUSAL.

Communication with the United Nations Secretariat

14. SERPAJ-AL maintains ongoing communication with Secretariat officials, such as, the former Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights at Geneva, to whom it sends information.

15. With regard to the role played by SERPAJ-AL in cooperating with the United Nations on matters of general and special interest, it also communicates periodically with the Centre for Human Rights, the bureau of the World Conference on Human Rights and expert members of working groups, especially the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to whom it sends

information and analyses. On 25 August 1989, a report on the status of disappearances in Argentina was sent to that Group.

Publications

16. The periodic publications of SERPAJ-AL, as well as its newsletter and information bulletins, are sent regularly to United Nations offices, especially the Headquarters at Geneva. Information is continually provided regarding United Nations activities and, in particular, the role which SERPAJ-AL plays in cooperating with the Organization. It is of vital importance to SERPAJ-AL to disseminate information concerning United Nations activities in the field of human rights and the impact which the Organization's periodic meetings can have. SERPAJ-AL maintains contact with the Organization, its staff and the specialized agencies in order to obtain information enabling it to explain the meaning of consultative status and the opportunities for cooperation between non-governmental organizations and the Organization, of which people are often unaware.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

(Category II)

Aims

1. The International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD) is a world-wide union of national youth organizations motivated by Christian Democratic and humanistic ideals, the basic aim of which is struggle through the development, in each country and throughout the world, of political and cultural activities in keeping with the values of Christian humanism.

2. IUYCD is committed to unswerving respect for human dignity and political, economic, cultural and social rights, as well as to peace, freedom and national and international social justice, independence and self-determination, and the solidarity of all peoples and States within the framework of a new international order.

3. IUYCD currently has 61 national member organizations, which represents an increase over the previous report. We have also diversified our funding sources, which are based primarily on contributions from national and regional organizations.

Events

4. During the period under review (1988-1991), IUYCD held a Congress (San José, Costa Rica, October 1991) and the following Political Committee meetings: Panama City (1988), Paris (1989), Pisa (1990), Venice (1991) and San José (1991). The following Executive Committee meetings were also held: Strasbourg (1988), Brussels (1989 and 1990), Paris (1990), Strasbourg (1991), Brussels (1991) and Geneva (1992).

5. During these meetings, various activities were planned at the international, regional and national levels in accordance with the above-mentioned aims, which are fully in keeping with the objectives of the United Nations, as they continually promote peace, cooperation, solidarity and the defence of human rights.

Other activities

6. We should like to mention, in particular, the event held in Paris in August 1989, during which 10,000 young people from all over the world celebrated, in a spirit of fraternity and solidarity, the two hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

7. The event, which received broad international support, including from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reflected a broad effort of cooperation and collaboration with a wide range of youth organizations throughout the world.

8. We should also note the work carried out by our European organizations within the framework of cooperation and solidarity, especially in the area of leadership training in the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe.

9. In Latin America, Africa and Asia, our organizations have endeavoured to support democratization processes, the search for dialogue and the resolution of all forms of armed conflict.

Publications

10. The following publications are issued on a quarterly basis:

(a) Bulletin JDCE;*

(b) IUYCD Newsletter;

(c) Boletín JDCA.**

The documents of the various events and Congresses are also issued regularly.

Lastly, IUYCD continually disseminates information concerning the various activities of the United Nations to all its regional and national organizations.

Commission on Human Rights

11. IUYCD has attended all the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights held during the period under review.

12. Oral reports have been given and documents have been submitted at these sessions, with special emphasis on violations of the human rights of children and young people in various parts of the globe.

13. At the same time, we have stated our views regarding:

- External debt;
- The status of minorities;

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* Jeunes Démocrates Chrétiens Européens (European Young Christian Democrats).

** Juventud Demócrata Cristiana de América (Christian Democratic Youth of America).

- The North-South dialogue in the search for an international order;

- The promotion of and search for peace;

- Environmental issues.

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18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1988-1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

Addendum

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BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE

(Category II)

The aims and purposes of the Baptist World Alliance, as stated in its constitution, are to promote Christian fellowship and cooperation among Baptists throughout the world, bear witness to the gospel of Jesus Christ and assist unions and conventions in their divine task of bringing all people to God through Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord, promote understanding and cooperation among Baptist bodies and with other Christian groups, in keeping with our unity in Christ, act as an agency for the expression of Biblical faith and historically distinctive Baptist principles and practices, act as an agency of reconciliation seeking peace for all persons, and uphold the claims of fundamental human rights, including full religious liberty, serve as a channel for expressing Christian social concern and alleviating human need, serve in cooperation with member bodies as a resource for the development of plans for evangelism, education, church growth, and other forms of mission, provide channels of communication dealing with work related to these objectives through all possible media. The membership is made up of organized Baptist bodies such as unions and/or conventions which desire to cooperate in the work of the Alliance.

At the beginning of the four-year period, 1988-1991, membership of the Baptist World Alliance was 35,418,044. During the period membership increased to 37,801,976, an increase of approximately 7 per cent. At the beginning of 1988 there were 137 member bodies; at the end of 1991, 156. Our member bodies have headquarters in 100 nations, with Baptist work in approximately 200 different countries.

Member bodies of the Baptist World Alliance are represented on all continents and in most countries of the world. The largest number of member bodies is in Asia and Africa, and the countries where most Baptist people live are Brazil, India, Myanmar, Nigeria and the United States.

Funding is received from member bodies, Baptist associations, churches and individuals.

The Baptist World Alliance values its consultative status which allows it to speak before the NGO Committees and present its views on mutual issues. It endeavours to participate actively in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, where possible.

The Baptist World Alliance has representatives to the United Nations in the three major centres, New York, Geneva and Vienna. The representatives attend sessions and actively participate, where appropriate. A report of the BWA's involvement in the United Nations is presented every year to the General Council of the Alliance when information about the world body's programme is conveyed to Baptist delegates from all over the world. Resolutions taken by the General Council which support the emphasis of the United Nations are conveyed to the United Nations. In 1991 the Baptist World Alliance served as

one of the hosts to the Non-Governmental Organization's Conference on Peace, Justice and Development: Ingredients for an Emerging World Order.

The Baptist World Alliance has been particularly active in supporting the work of the Commission on Human Rights. The Alliance's own Human Rights Commission convenes annually to monitor and report to its member bodies on human rights abuses in different countries. It seeks to identify areas where a denial of religious freedom occurs. It encourages its member bodies to protest human rights abuses to Governments and other bodies.

In 1991 the Baptist World Alliance decided to send a delegation each year to a country where human rights abuses occur. The first delegation visited El Salvador in January 1992. It met with the United Nations representatives in San Salvador on that occasion. This initiative of sending Alliance delegations to protest human rights abuses will continue.

The Baptist World Alliance encourages its member bodies to adopt the current concerns of the United Nations and endeavours to gear its teaching activities around those concerns.

A major overlapping interest between the United Nations and the Baptist World Alliance is in the area of disaster relief, aid and development. Baptist World Aid makes regular disbursements of monetary and other assistance where the greatest needs are seen to exist. Considerable relief and development funds have been provided to many countries in the quadrennial period, in every region of the world. Much of the assistance comes as a response to the regular United Nations "Situation" reports which are sent to the Alliance. In late 1991 an airplane was chartered by the Baptist World Alliance to provide food to Russia.

The Baptist World Alliance, responding to pleas from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has sought to provide significant funds for refugee peoples in many areas, especially in Africa.

The Baptist World Alliance, through its Commission on Christian Ethics, seeks to respond to issues raised by the Commission for Social Development. It has concentrated on issues like child abuse, the spread of AIDS, and the environment.

The Baptist World Alliance's Women's Department has used the statistics provided by the Statistical Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to highlight abuses and injustices faced by women, especially in areas of the world where women are particularly disadvantaged.

There are many areas in which the objectives of the United Nations and the Baptist World Alliance coincide, and the Baptist World Alliance welcomes a continuing relationship as a non-governmental organization.

GREENPEACE

(Category II)

United Nations/General Assembly

Driftnets

Greenpeace was deeply involved over much of the period in question with the issue of driftnetting on the high seas. Regular contact was made between its staff in Europe, North America and the South Pacific with United Nations missions which were leading the discussion on driftnets. Briefings were held for representatives of regional groupings of United Nations Member States in New York. The initial efforts were directed towards the adoption of resolution 44/225 in December 1989. Greenpeace subsequently focused on the "follow-up" resolutions adopted in the next General Assembly sessions.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Greenpeace followed and tried to influence the development of thinking at the General Assembly on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The initial efforts focused on resolution 44/225 in 1989. Greenpeace representatives were present in New York on a number of occasions before the Conference to try to influence the informal discussions on it (see also below).

United Nations Environment Programme: regional seas forums

Barcelona Convention

Greenpeace was very actively involved in the work of the (Barcelona) Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution. In addition to attending all the regular meetings of the body, Greenpeace was recently admitted to meetings of the committees of the Convention, which has significantly enhanced its ability to provide relevant information and advice to decision makers. The Political Division of Greenpeace employs a staff member, based in Rome, whose primary responsibility is to work on this Convention.

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Greenpeace staff, mostly those based in New Zealand, have been involved in SPREP for a number of years. The principal interests have been the testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific by France, the impact of climate change on low-lying States in the region and, more recently, the development of a possible protocol to the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

Cartagena Convention

Greenpeace staff have regularly, over the last four years, attended meetings of the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean. The primary objective was the development of the Protocol for Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife, which is now in place. Future work in the forum may include work on the trade in toxic and hazardous wastes.

Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)

A Greenpeace staff member attended the regular meeting of COBSEA in 1988, but it was not thought at that stage that the organization would invest a significant amount of energy in the forum. The situation remains under review.

International Maritime Organization

In 1991, during the period under review, Greenpeace acquired consultative status with IMO. Its intention is to work actively in IMO itself and also in some of its constituent committees, such as the Marine Environment Protection Committee and the Maritime Safety Committee, as and when the agendas of these bodies coincide with issues in which Greenpeace is involved.

"London Dumping" Convention

Greenpeace has been extensively involved in the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, under IMO, during the entire period under review. The primary interests have been to ensure the cessation of the incineration of wastes at sea and the cessation of the dumping of radioactive wastes at sea. The latter issue is regularly a key item on the Convention's agenda and will be the subject of intense discussion again at the Convention's meeting later in 1992. In addition to the Convention itself, Greenpeace has been regularly represented at meetings of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Radioactive Waste Dumping (IGPRAD).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Greenpeace has recently acquired liaison status with FAO, though has yet to participate formally in FAO activities in a significant manner. Over the past several years, informal work has been done with respect to FAO on pesticide issues and fisheries. It is likely that the future main focus of Greenpeace's work will be in the area of fisheries.

Climate-related forums

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Greenpeace was an active participant in all meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel from its inception to the present. Written materials have been circulated to delegates and Governments at all meetings attended. A major part of Greenpeace's contribution has been to make available staff with a strong scientific background to provide advice to Governments without the necessary domestic scientific expertise.

International Negotiations on Climate

As a logical extension of its work on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Greenpeace was involved in the same manner in the International Negotiations on Climate and attended all sessions of the negotiations, which eventually culminated in a framework convention which was signed during the Rio de Janeiro "Earth Summit".

Protection of the ozone layer

Greenpeace has been involved in all sessions of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer held during the period under review. Written submissions were made to delegates during all meetings attended.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Greenpeace was involved throughout the UNCED process as one of the NGOs which was most closely tracking the process. Greenpeace staff participated in discussions with individual missions in New York on many occasions during the period, and participated in all four of the PrepComs for the meeting - Nairobi in August 1990, Geneva in March and August 1991, and New York in March 1992.

Greenpeace also had a strong representation in Rio de Janeiro itself during the UNCED meeting. The organization's resources were divided there between the International Press Centre, from where a media team operated, and Rio Centro, the conference site, where its political staff were located.

For every meeting during the process, documents on matters of concern to Greenpeace were prepared and distributed to delegates, and were also mailed to relevant ministers in United Nations Member States. A team of political and campaign staff was present during every stage of the negotiation of the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 to ensure that the organization's interests were represented.

It is expected that Greenpeace will actively follow up in 1992 at least two of the initiatives which arose from UNCED and which will be discussed

further in the context of the General Assembly: the development of a Sustainable Development Commission and an international Conference on High Seas Fisheries.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Though Greenpeace does not have status with IAEA, it has nevertheless been able to participate, by invitation, in some of the Agency's deliberations, primarily on liability issues.

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET

(Category II)

Human Rights Internet is an international communications network of more than 2,000 organizations and individuals in 90 countries. Its goal is to keep the human rights community world wide - scholars, human rights advocates, and policy-makers - informed about developments relevant to the protection and promotion of human rights as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the human rights instruments of the United Nations and other international bodies. It also promotes human rights education and research and maintains a documentation centre and computer databases of human rights materials.

Internet has a publications programme which produces Human Rights Internet Reporter (formerly quarterly, now semi-annual) which abstracts and indexes thousands of publications each year (academic literature on human rights, reports of non-governmental organizations, and the documents of governmental and intergovernmental agencies, including relevant United Nations reports and studies about the United Nations); Human Rights Tribune, a new quarterly magazine of news and analysis which follows and interprets human rights developments, including developments in the United Nations; Human Rights Education: The Fourth R (semi-annual, co-published with Amnesty International USA); human rights directories; and special resources and reports.

Several of Internet's special resources have been specifically devoted to elucidating the critical role played by the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights. These have included On the Brink of a Mid-Life Crisis: The United Nations at Forty (report on the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights) (1988); UN Watch (Spring/summer 1988); For the Record: Indigenous Peoples and Slavery in the United Nations (a special report of two working groups of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; August 1991); and a special chart on United Nations human rights bodies, which has been reprinted in several textbooks for teaching human rights.

At the present time, Internet is compiling a volume - to be jointly published by the Centre for Human Rights and UNESCO - of syllabi for teaching human rights at the university level world wide. In March 1990, Internet published a special resource for the World Health Organization, Double Jeopardy: Threat to Life and Human Rights. Discrimination against Persons with AIDS. In 1989, Internet published A Guide to Establishing a Human Rights Documentation Centre, which was a report of a UNESCO/United Nations International Training Seminar on the Handling of Documentation and Information on Human Rights. (Internet's Executive Director served as Rapporteur for that seminar.)

To follow the work of the United Nations, Internet representatives have attended every session of the Commission on Human Rights and its

Subcommission, many sessions of United Nations treaty-monitoring bodies, and other United Nations meetings. An Internet representative actively participated in all of the meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Ad Hoc Group on a Draft Convention of the Rights of the Child.

Internet's Executive Director has also served as a resource person for the United Nations on various occasions. She taught at the seminar on information-handling for third world librarians, organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva in 1991; assisted with the technical assistance that the United Nations has given to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; is currently assisting UNICEF in elaborating a system for managing information on the rights of the child; and is preparing a background paper on information and documentation for the UNESCO World Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights, to be held in March 1993.

In addition, Internet regularly provides information about the United Nations to members of its network, upon request, including how to apply for consultative status, how to obtain United Nations documents, and how to submit communications under various United Nations procedures or to special rapporteurs. Internet also alerts the network to the special information needs of United Nations rapporteurs or bodies, particularly as requests are conveyed to Human Rights Internet by the Centre for Human Rights.

Internet hopes to play a significant role in the forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights, collaborating with other human rights NGOs in publishing a newspaper during the Conference and in preparing a special report on it. Internet also hopes to participate in at least one of the regional meetings preparatory to the World Conference.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS)

(Category II)

Background and objectives

ICOMOS was founded in 1965 at Warsaw, Poland. It is the only international non-governmental organization that works to promote the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation of architectural heritage. ICOMOS has five principal objectives:

(a) To bring together conservation specialists from all over the world and serve as a forum for professional dialogue and exchange;

(b) To collect, evaluate and diffuse information on conservation principles, techniques and policies;

(c) To cooperate with national and international authorities on the establishment of documentation centres specializing in conservation;

(d) To work for the adoption and implementation of international conventions on the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage;

(e) To put the expertise of highly qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community.

ICOMOS works in conjunction with UNESCO and attends regular meetings on cultural matters at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. It also works with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In conjunction with UNESCO, ICOMOS carries out a professional evaluation of the nominations of cultural or mixed properties to the World Heritage List, to be examined by the World Heritage Committee; carries out a number of missions as may be agreed upon with the secretariat of UNESCO; and continues to operate the UNESCO/ICOMOS Documentation Centre in cooperation with the International Committee of Museums (ICOM) and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), within the framework of a joint international documentation programme under the aegis of UNESCO. This involves the collection, cataloguing and dissemination of documents and publications on the preservaton and presentation of movable cultural property, museology and museography.

Budget and financing

The ICOMOS sources of revenue are membership fees, subventions and contracts. They permit ICOMOS to operate its international secretariat, assuring contact with 68 national and 14 international committees. The secretariat includes a permanent staff of six who work producing all documentation and correspondence in both English and French.

Every year ICOMOS handles some 600 research projects, organizes a world-wide International Day for Monuments and Sites, manages 12 expert missions, brings out a newsletter for members, and publishes a thematic bibliography and the results of its studies in the UNESCO series "Studies and Documents on Cultural Heritage".

Administrative structure

The General Assembly, which meets every three years, is the sovereign body of ICOMOS, comprising all its members. It determines the programme and budgetary orientations for the triennium to come and sees that the objectives of ICOMOS have been met. The Executive Committee is the managing body of ICOMOS. The Advisory Committee, comprised of the chairmen of the national and international committees, bring together experts of world-wide reputation for the conservation of architectural and natural heritage.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE POOR

(Category II)

The primary purpose of the Little Brothers of the Poor, a volunteer-based organization founded in Paris by Armand Marquiset in 1946, is to address the problems of isolated and/or handicapped elderly people in need.

The International Federation was created in 1979 in order to regroup national organizations of Little Brothers/Friends of the Elderly. At present such national organizations exist in the following countries: Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Spain and the United States. An existing group in Lebanon has been affiliated to the International Federation as a correspondent.

Members seek to provide, in addition to material assistance when needed, friendship and affection to their elderly friends through visits, social activities and holiday outings to those who would otherwise have none. Moreover, for almost half a century the organization has been initiator of many advanced projects that have served as forerunners and models in the realm of service to the elderly. Today special attention is directed to the needs of two segments in particular: extremely old and dependent elderly persons, and the "young elderly" (55-65 years) suffering from long-term unemployment, unable to recycle themselves before reaching official retirement age and who run the risk of becoming the elderly poor of tomorrow.

United Nations meetings and conferences attended

In November 1988 the executive director of the International Federation participated as an observer at the meeting of the board of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status (CONGO) at the United Nations Office at Geneva. A major item on the agenda was a wide-ranging discussion of United Nations/NGO relations, in particular with regard to the secretariat and member States.

In May 1989 the executive director attended a meeting in Geneva of the NGO/WHO collaborative group on ageing.

From 13 to 15 September 1989, the executive director participated in the annual NGO conference, Environment and Development: Only One Earth, organized by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters in New York. At that time the executive director also met with a number of representatives of UNDP regarding a development project that he was overseeing for a federation member association in Mexico.

On 25-26 October 1989, the executive director participated as an observer in the CONGO board meeting at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

From 11 to 13 September 1991, the executive director attended the DPI/NGO conference, Peace, Justice and Development: Ingredients for an Emerging World Order, at United Nations Headquarters.

In addition to such general contacts, the executive director is in liaison with the Ageing Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at the United Nations Centre at Vienna, the unit most directly focused on matters of concern to the International Federation.

Internal activities pertaining to the United Nations relationship

At the biennial General Assemblies of the International Federation, held at Minneapolis (United States) in June 1989 and Dourdan (France) in May 1991, reports were made by the executive director on issues and activities involving the International Federation and the United Nations. Similarly the executive director reports on his liaison with the United Nations at regular executive board meetings. It is on these two occasions that pertinent United Nations information is most directly diffused to member countries of the International Federation.

From 31 May to 2 June 1989, French-speaking members of the International Federation, together with other partners, organized an international conference on the topic, Dependent elderly people, which took place in Geneva at WHO headquarters.

Member organizations of the International Federation seek, in their specific contexts, to develop a better world for their elderly charges in keeping with principles that also underlie the United Nations. Working in harmony with other partners, both private and public, with total respect for individual persons, the International Federation through its members aims both to assist those in need and to influence society in such a manner that those needs are adequately addressed. Numerous activities undertaken by member organizations are in harmony with and exemplify recommendations of the United Nations 1982 International Plan of Action on Ageing.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

(Category II)

The International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) is a world-wide network of women and men who share a commitment to the creation of a peaceful and just world community with full dignity and freedom for every human being. Its first groups were formed in the crucible of the First World War; IFOR itself was founded in 1919. Today IFOR is active on all continents, with branches and cooperating groups in more than 50 countries. It includes Buddhists, Christians, Jews, Hindus, Muslims and people of other spiritual traditions who work together to overcome manifestations of violence and division in the human family. In the past four years there has been particular new growth in Africa, Asia, and parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In the past, several IFOR members, including Dr. Martin Luther King, have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace, and in 1991 its Honorary President, Dr. Hildegard Goss-Mayr, was awarded the Niwano Peace Prize of the Niwano Peace Foundation, evidence of the growing importance with which the world holds non-violence as a key to the evolution of a more peaceful and just world order.

IFOR representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna seek to maintain direct linkages with United Nations bodies. Via these representatives the positions and actions of IFOR are made known to the United Nations system and United Nations work and possibilities are interpreted back to the membership of IFOR.

Security and disarmament

IFOR has been particularly concerned with many of the aims of the United Nations as set out in the Secretary-General's report, "An agenda for peace": preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building. In the past four years, IFOR has greatly expanded its own emphasis on education and training for conflict resolution using non-violent means and increasingly sees this as the central thrust of its work. This has led IFOR to new work in many different parts of the world over the past four years, including conflict settings like Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia, and Somalia. IFOR sees its role in this work as actively supporting the United Nations system in the evolution and strengthening of its capacities in peace-keeping, peacemaking and peace-building.

IFOR has a continuing interest in disarmament and arms control. Its representatives have followed the open sessions of the Committee on Disarmament, especially those dealing with a ban on chemical weapons. In June 1989, the IFOR General Secretary was selected to participate in the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, which took place in Dagomys, USSR. IFOR has continued its campaigning efforts for a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons as another of its main disarmament-related pieces of work, and its representatives participated in

the 1990 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in the January 1991 Partial Test-Ban Treaty Amendment Conference. Representatives have been in contact with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and have participated in its seminars on arms control. IFOR has also taken a special interest in issues related to international trade in weapons. It has also followed with interest the evolution of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and participated as a non-governmental observer in CSCE meetings in Geneva and Moscow.

Human rights

The most active contribution of IFOR in the work of the United Nations has been in the field of human rights. IFOR has participated actively in the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the working group of the Commission which drew up the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. Representatives have also followed meetings of the treaty bodies serviced by the Centre for Human Rights - in particular, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the new Committee on the Rights of the Child.

IFOR has presented oral and written statements on such agenda items of the Commission on Human Rights as the administration of justice, human rights in times of armed conflict, human rights and states of emergency, the elimination of racial discrimination, the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, human rights and the environment, the protection of minorities, the right to leave any country, conscientious objection, the promotion of human rights and the situation of human rights in specific countries.

IFOR has cooperated in giving information to the human rights special rapporteurs, in particular to those on torture, summary executions, states of emergency, the elimination of all forms of intolerance based on religion or belief, and to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. It has joined with other NGOs in seeking to have the issue of "impunity" achieve greater attention within the United Nations system. IFOR is cooperating in the preparation of the World Conference on Human Rights and has stressed the need for education for human rights at all educational levels. IFOR is also cooperating in the preparation for the 1993 Year of Indigenous Peoples.

IFOR works actively with other non-governmental organizations during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission to increase the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations in the vital role which they play in partnership with the United Nations in promoting the development of a broad range of human rights standards and the adherence internationally to standards.

Economic, social and cultural efforts

The Fellowship strives to build a social order that will utilize the resources of human ingenuity and wisdom for the benefit of all. Therefore the representatives of IFOR have stressed the promotion and defence of vulnerable sectors of the population, especially women and children, the rural poor, ethnic and religious minorities. The Fellowship has also stressed the need for ecologically sound development and the links between militarism, poverty and damage to the global environment. IFOR participated actively in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in 1992.

IFOR supported the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1998). It seeks to work with UNESCO and sees its own emphasis on non-violence education and training as having particular importance for the peace education concerns of UNESCO. IFOR has also promoted the importance of the United Nations Decade for International Law (1989-1999), with particular stress on the growing body of human rights law and the importance of the International Court of Justice.

IFOR's work at the United Nations in the field of economic, social and cultural matters draws on the experience of IFOR groups engaged in the promotion of justice in many parts of the world. This work includes such issues as women's rights, the needs of refugees, the development of democratic structures, and ecologically sound development.

Information

Many of the issues which make up the agenda of concern by the United Nations are reflected in IFOR publications and in the publications of its national branches and affiliated groups. IFOR seeks to draw attention to its work in relation to those issues and, via its publications and other media, to aid its own constituency and the wider public in the understanding of issues and the reality and potential of United Nations institutions.

Cooperation

In its work with the United Nations in Geneva, New York, and Vienna, IFOR cooperates closely with other non-governmental organizations in consultative status to facilitate relations between the United Nations and NGOs in such fields as disarmament, human rights and development.

IFOR sees its consultative relationship with the United Nations as vital to its own work and is appreciative of the efforts made within the United Nations system to accommodate it and other NGOs in the common struggle to build the institutions of peace.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL

(Category II)

The aim and the purpose of IITC are:

(a) To recognize and promote the political, economic and cultural sovereignty and self-determination of indigenous nations around the world;

(b) To base its work and activism on the traditional values of the indigenous world, and to recognize and respect the guidance and leadership of our traditional elders and spiritual leaders;

(c) To build and strengthen unity and alliances among indigenous peoples of the world;

(d) To affirm the rights of indigenous peoples as expressed in international treaties, laws, and principles of human rights;

(e) To educate non-Indian people and organizations about Indian culture and struggles for justice and self-determination;

(f) To present an indigenous world view based on peace, respect and balance as an alternative to militarism, industrialism, and exploitation and destruction of the natural world.

The geographical membership and work of IITC have increased to include networking with indigenous groups through international and regional conferences, which allows IITC to develop unified perspectives and strategies for protecting and advocating the rights of indigenous peoples.

Much of the work programme of IITC is focused on the Indian people in North, Central and South America and the Pacific Islands who are fighting for land, hunting, fishing and water rights; freedom for Leonard Peltier and other political prisoners; religious freedom; and respect for native sovereignty. It supports these causes by providing technical assistance in organizing and media relations and by publicizing the struggles to the international community. IITC continues to publish a newsletter - quarterly or as often as funding allows - to keep the national and international community informed of current issues, events and conferences. Unfortunately the sources of funding for IITC have not kept pace with the increased workload in its programme areas.

IITC attended and addressed the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions. The subject of Guatemala in the area of human rights was of concern and priority. IITC consistently requested the Commission on Human Rights during oral interventions to extend the mandate of the independent expert, so as to continue to examine the human rights situation in Guatemala and provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights.

The forced removal of indigenous peoples from their sacred and traditional homelands is another area of priority. The critical situation of a policy of forced relocation of the Hopi and Navajo from the Big Mountain area in Arizona, created in 1974 under Public Law 93-531, was described each year to members of the Commission on Human Rights.

The subject of political prisoners and the question of the human rights of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment were also matters of high priority for IITC. The plight of Leonard Peltier was raised at the 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights by IITC as a case in point of a person's right to a fair trial. Accordingly IITC welcomed resolution 1989/27, of the Subcommission, in which it decided to appoint two of its members to prepare a report on existing international standards that pertain to the right to a fair trial. IITC, in turn, responded to the request of the two special rapporteurs for its attention to the revised questionnaire relating to national practices in regard to the right to a fair trial.

Because the subject of treaties between indigenous peoples and States/nations has been a matter of contention for quite some time and a primary concern to IITC since its first appearance in the international arena, a major accomplishment in the United Nations was the adoption of resolution 1988/56, by the Commission on Human Rights, on the significance of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements for the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous populations. IITC continues to follow new developments with regard to the United Nations study on treaties and during March and April 1991 facilitated the visit to the United States of the treaty study special rapporteur.

Other meetings and conferences attended by IITC

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, each year

(United Nations) Working Group on Indigenous Populations, each year

Summit Meeting (United States and USSR) on Nuclear Disarmament, June 1988

Fate and Hope of the Earth, held in Managua, Nicaragua, July 1989

First International Indigenous Conference on Environment, held in Panama City, November 1989

Continental Forum on racism in the Americas and Caribe, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, September 1990, sponsored by World Council of Churches

Eighteenth session of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, World Conservation Union, held in Perth, Australia, 28 November-5 December 1990

Thirteenth IITC Treaty Conference, held in Arctic Village, Alaska, August 1991

Meeting of Experts to Review the Experiences of Countries in the Operation of Schemes of Internal Self-Government for Indigenous Peoples, held in Nuuk, Greenland, 24 September 1991, sponsored by the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HOUSING FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

(Category II)

Introduction

The International Union of Housing Finance Institutions (IUHFI), founded in 1914, is the international organization for institutions concerned with the provision of loans for house purchase. The Union adopted its new name on 1 January 1989, previously having been called the International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations. The principal purpose of the Union is to provide its members with information about housing finance developments throughout the world which are relevant to their own operations. It also helps establish contact between housing finance institutions in various countries.

World Congresses

The 18th World Congress of IUHFI was held in Washington, D.C., 18-20 September 1989. Seven hundred people attended from about 50 countries. The Congress focused on the changes in housing finance institutions and in particular the lessons learned from deregulation. The rapid deterioration of specialized housing finance institutions in America provided an excellent example of how government policy affects housing finance mechanisms.

The International Union, along with the European Federation of Housing Finance Institutions, held its 19th World Congress in Hamburg, Germany, in October of 1991. Representatives from 45 countries participated. The Congress covered broad ranges of subjects, from perspective on fiscal and monetary politics to self-help as decisive factors for housing construction and housing finance in developing countries.

International Housing Finance Conference

The International Union hosted a conference in London, 21-22 November 1989, entitled "Housing Finance - an International Perspective". Representatives from Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States attended. They presented papers in the areas of technology, markets, international operations, national developments and regulatory developments.

Central and Eastern Europe Housing Conference

In June 1990, the International Union joined with the International Training Centre for Bankers, in Budapest, to present a programme to bring together key figures in housing and housing finance from Eastern and Central Europe with their counterparts from Western countries. Approximately

100 experts spent two days hearing papers and discussing their various experiences. The countries of Eastern Europe have no model that they can copy. Indeed, there's no expertise which explains how to move from a command economy to a market-based economy in respect of a commodity such as housing, which has a life of 100 years or more. The proceedings of the Conference which were published, form a useful and valuable source of information to those responsible for the formulation of policy in Eastern and Central European countries.

Third International Shelter Conference

Between 24 and 30 April 1990, the International Union co-sponsored the Third International Shelter Conference with the National Association of Realtors in Washington, D.C. The Second International Shelter Conference had been held during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, in Vienna, in 1987. The International Union joined with 25 other private organizations representing a cross-section of housing organizations and housing associations from around the world. Five public partners representing national and international organizations, including the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, also participated.

Third workshop on housing policies in the context of socio-economic transition

In Berlin, on 8-10 October 1991, the International Union staff participated in a workshop on the responsibilities for housing provisions in a market-oriented and democratic socio-economic system. It was sponsored by the Economic Commission for Europe's Committee on Human Settlements.

Fannie Mae round table

In February 1992, the International Union and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) co-sponsored a round table on sustainable development. The round table included representatives of both public- and private-sector housing finance authorities from 14 countries. It recognized that over the long term, the future sustainability of human settlements in large part depends on the arrangements for financing of housing and urban infrastructure. The round-table participants drafted a paper to demonstrate the importance of financing human settlements, which was made available to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as a part of Agenda 21. It was decided that the final report of the Secretary-General of the Conference for presentation to the Earth Summit should be further expanded to include issues and recommendations regarding housing finance and sustainable development.

Publications

The International Union produced International Housing Finance Sourcebook in early 1992. The Sourcebook provides statistical data and other commentary about the organizations and systems of housing finance institutions in member countries throughout the world. In addition, the International Union continues to publish Housing Finance International, a quarterly magazine with thoughtful and provocative articles about housing finance developments as they occur world-wide.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

(Category II)

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) is an international organization that represents approximately 115,000 Inuit living in the Arctic regions of Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and the Chukotka region in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

ICC believes that there is a profound relationship between development, human rights and peace. It is a strong supporter of international agencies which embrace the intrinsic relationships of these fundamental ideals. Its activities reflect this support.

The principal goals of ICC are:

(a) To strengthen unity among the Inuit;

(b) To promote Inuit rights and interests on an international level;

(c) To seek full and active partnership in the political, economic, and social development of circumpolar regions in order to promote greater self-sufficiency among Inuit and to ensure the growth of their culture;

(d) To develop and encourage long-term policies that safeguard the Arctic environment.

ICC holds a General Assembly every three years, inviting delegates from each member region to work together to develop policies and other initiatives. An Inuit Elders' Conference is held at the same time to direct and enrich discussions.

International Inuit rights and interests

Working Group on Indigenous People (Commission on Human Rights)

Current work includes the drafting of a Declaration which promotes international standards for the recognition of indigenous rights and interests. ICC has played a leadership role in encouraging the adoption of this declaration by the United Nations in 1993, the International Year for the World's Indigenous People.

Meeting of experts on self-government

In 1991, government representatives, indigenous leaders and policy experts from 13 different countries met in Greenland to discuss measures of autonomy and self-government for indigenous peoples. The main objective was to reach consensus on a set of international standards for self-government. A note entitled "Principles and elements of self-government" was presented by ICC.

International Labour Organisation

In 1989, ILO adopted the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169. It is the only international convention dealing with the social, economic and political rights of indigenous peoples. ICC participated in the revision process and is now encouraging its ratification by member countries.

Environmental activities

Inuit are trustees of a vast storehouse of traditional knowledge about their northern homelands, knowledge gained through centuries of adaptation and ingenuity in a harsh and exacting environment. This treasury of wisdom is the foundation of ICC's approach to the many critical problems now facing the Arctic areas.

Promoting the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples

ICC played an active role at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Along with other indigenous organizations, it was successful in obtaining recognition of the value of traditional knowledge in creating sustainable approaches to the use of natural resources. It also organized a major display on Inuit environmental knowledge which was presented at the Museo Historico Nacional in Rio during the Conference.

Protecting traditional Inuit pursuits

Subsistence hunting is a signficant source of food and income for many Inuit. Working through the International Whaling Commission, the World Conservation Union, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, ICC has advocated conservation practices to protect animal populations while allowing Inuit to continue their traditional hunting activities.

A look ahead

Today, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference is continuing the work established at the founding meeting of the organization 15 years ago. The sixth General Assembly held 20-24 July 1992, in Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, Canada, helped determine the future course of ICC.

International Year for the World's Indigenous People

The International Year will create a unique opportunity to celebrate the histories, cultures, contributions, and aspirations of indigenous cultures the world over. Planning for it will be a major focus of ICC's work in 1992. ICC is endeavouring to encourage member regions to develop activities which publicly demonstrate Inuit culture and history.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The Medical Women's International Association (MWIA) is an association of medical women representing women doctors from all five continents. MWIA's aims are to encourage communication between women doctors world wide, to encourage the entry of women into the medical and allied sciences, to assist medical women with postgraduate studies, to overcome discrimination between male and female physicians, to promote health for all throughout the world, with particular interest in women, health and development.

In 1989 five new associations joined MWIA: Medical Women's Association of Belgium, Section of Women Doctors of the Polish League, Association of Uganda Women Medical Doctors, the Medical Women's Association of Tanzania, Association of Medical Women of USSR (now Georgia).

MWIA representatives regularly attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings. Of special interest are the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and WHO. It attended the meetings of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status (CONGO) in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

In those same years, MWIA also attended the sessions of the Council, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the World Health Organization. At the sessions of the WHO Executive Board, the WHO Assemblies and WHO regional meetings (Americas, South-East Asia, Europe, Western Pacific), it sought to promote the general interest of medical women in international issues affecting health. It also participated in special meetings and workshops.

MWIA identifies members with expertise who are wiling to serve on the WHO expert advisory panels. It participated in the UNICEF Immunization Programme in Nepal with a contribution of $10,000 over a period of three years. It is a partner in Facts For Life, published by UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO. The MWIA representative in Geneva serves on the Editorial Board of the Women and World Development series and participated actively in the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. MWIA affiliates contribute in various ways to matters of national, regional and international health. They are involved in United Nations programmes and cooperate with United Nations agencies on a national basis. Cooperation is mainly with WHO and UNICEF, because of MWIA's special interest in health issues.

Examples of recent cooperation:

(a) EPI: The Society of Medical and Dental Women of Ghana; the Association of Medical Women in India; the Egyptian Medical Women's Association;

(b) World AIDS Day: The Kenya Medical Women's Association (workshop in cooperation with UNICEF); the Korean Medical Women's Association (seminar in cooperation with WHO);

(c) Medical Field Day: WHO office in Nairobi requested the Kenya Medical Women's Association to conduct a Medical Field Day in 1988 and 1989;

(d) Health for Elderly: The Danish Medical Women's Association was asked by the WHO regional office to cooperate in various areas.

In its circular letter, the MWIA secretariat regularly informs MWIA members on activities and programmes of United Nations bodies and agencies that are of special interest to the aims of MWIA.

MWIA keeps in contact with the Technical Adviser of WHO, who provides counselling for activities.

The President-elect helped the editorial board of the Women and World Development series by reviewing the draft of "Women and Health".

MEDITERRANEAN WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTRE*

(Category II)

The Mediterranean Women's Studies Centre (KEGME), located in Athens, Greece, was founded in October 1982, following a resolution adopted at the first Mediterranean Women's Conference, held in Athens, in October 1980.

KEGME is a Board Member of the European Network of Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Women's Studies of the Council of Europe (ENWS) and a member of the Greek National Platform of NGO's for Development in the EEC.

The Centre is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors. A wide network of women scientists and researchers, mainly from the Mediterranean, closely cooperate in the activities of the Centre, which are:

(a) To study, analyse and improve the position of Mediterranean women in the socio-economic development of their countries and the region at large;

(b) To increase awareness and stimulate action that will promote equality between women and men in all areas of life;

(c) To sensitize women about ecological problems and mobilize them to protect the environment and save the Mediterranean basin from pollution;

(d) To assist women in preserving their cultural heritage and their women's values;

(e) To develop methods and take initiatives in conflict resolution and in the promotion of peace;

(f) To support national and international campaigns and programmes about issues of major concern such as AIDS, drugs, alcoholism etc.

To achieve its objectives KEGME has developed various areas of responsibilities: feminist and action-oriented research, gender studies programme, women's training programmes in Greece and in third-world countries, organization of seminars, symposia, workshops, conferences etc., programme of feminist alternatives for the promotion of peace and security, activities relating to the protection of the environment, programmes for cooperation between women for the promotion of democracy in Europe, and information and documentation.

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* Formerly "Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute".

Since 1988 KEGME has organized and implemented the following activities:

Research

Women and drugs in Greece (1988-1989)

Greek women and politics (1988-1989)

Greek women in employment and education (sponsored by UNESCO, 1989)

The participation of women in decision-making processes related to peace and disarmament: the case of Greece (sponsored by the Branch for the Advancement of Women, Vienna, Austria, 1990)

"Young women and their educational and vocational training" (1990)

"Women and environment" (sponsored by the Branch for the Advancement of Women, 1991)

Drug consumption - secondary-school female students (sponsored by UNESCO, 1992)

Gender studies

KEGME has undertaken three gender-studies summer programmes, attended by women scholars, teachers and students from the Mediterranean region and around the world:

(a) Education towards the year 2000: traditional vs feminist pedagogy in the Mediterranean (July 1988);

(b) The social history of European women (1989);

(c) Women in Europe facing the challenge of 1992 (June 1990).

Training programmes

(a) Contemporary trends in the labour market (1989);

(b) Vocational training and new technologies (1990);

(c) Women and management (1991);

(d) Education information on farm women in developing countries (1989-1990).

Environment

(a) Women and environment: Research project sponsored by the Branch for the Advancement of Women, Vienna, 1991;

(b) Women and sustainable development: seminar for rural women, 1992.

KEGME was elected to present a "success story" at the Global Assembly of Women and the Environment in Miami, Florida. It participated in the fourth Preparatory Committee meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Promotion of democracy

(a) Building a Europe without frontiers - the role of women (November 1991). An East/West conference sponsored by the General Secretariat for Equality, Greece;

(b) Women in a changing Europe - the rights of immigrant and refugee women (November 1992). A conference sponsored by the General Secretariat of Youth, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Greece.

Information and documentation centre (IDC)

KEGME has established a regional information and documentation centre for the Mediterranean region. It includes a library and a computerized documentation unit.

KEGME has initiated a series of one-day seminars on crucial social issues: 1991: Women and drugs; 1992: Women and preventive medicine for gynaecological types of cancer.

Future programmes

(a) Research: European integration: Perspectives and risks for young women (1991);

(b) Training programmes: Food preservation and management, child care and home hygiene (1993); a "train-the-trainers" programme for rural women in Nigeria.

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION

(Category II)

Parliamentarians for Global Action is a network of political leaders from around the world. Membership is open to any elected person currently serving in a national or regional legislature. At present it comprises some 750 parliamentarians from 65 countries.

The stated constitutional goals of Parliamentarians for Global Action are to assist members in "the resolution of global problems at the United Nations and other international fora". In pursuit of these ends, the organization has mounted programmes in seven areas, designed to develop a new global security system for future generations: United Nations peace-keeping and collective security; nuclear-test ban and non-proliferation; sustainable development (including environmental security and international economic reform); international law and global institutions (focusing on the creation of an international criminal court); a parliamentary initiative for democracy; a multilateral verification project; and a special programme on Africa.

Funding continues to be dependent on voluntary contributions from philanthropic foundations and individuals.

During the past four years, perhaps the most notable achievement of Parliamentarians for Global Action was the convening of the Partial Test-Ban Treaty Amendment Conference, which met for the first time in January 1991 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The idea for the conference was initiated by the organization, which spent several years, in the late 1980s, lining up support for the idea through its international parliamentary network. In its address to the Amendment Conference, Parliamentarians for Global Action presented the Conference president with an "open letter", signed by over 2,000 members of Parliament and Congress, calling for an end to nuclear testing. Just prior to the Amendment Conference, a parliamentary delegation also met with the United Nations Secretary-General and presented him with another copy of the open letter. Parliamentarians for Global Action continues to work with the Conference president with a view to the further work of the Amendment Conference.

In the areas of environment and development, Parliamentarians for Global Action has developed close relationships with a number of United Nations bodies, including UNDP, UNIFEM, and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Secretary-General of the organization addressed the Third Preparatory Committee Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Geneva in August 1991. During the final Preparatory Committee meeting (in New York in March 1992), Parliamentarians for Global Action convened a parliamentary workshop, with the cooperation of UNDP and UNIFEM, entitled "UNCED & Equity". UNIFEM provided partial funding for the workshop, and leading participants included the UNIFEM Director and the Conference Deputy Secretary-General.

As part of its Special Programme on Africa, Parliamentarians for Global Action was represented, with an address given by the Finance Minister of Botswana, at the final review conference of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development in New York in September 1991.

Parliamentarians for Global Action is also working in support of efforts to strengthen the peace-keeping and collective security role of the United Nations. At a meeting of the organization's Parliamentary Commission on United Nations Collective Security, held in Ottawa in May 1991, participants heard from two Under-Secretaries-General. More recently, the organization mobilized behind the Secretary-General's report on preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping. Parliamentarians for Global Action met with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs several times as the report was being developed and, through its international network, the organization intends to encourage support for the Secretary-General's recommendations in capitals around the world.

PRISON FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Prison Fellowship International (PFI) is a voluntary association of national Prison Fellowship organizations in 52 countries and affiliated groups in an additional 63 countries. PFI is involved in a broad range of criminal justice concerns and works through its affiliated national organizations to promote citizen participation in criminal justice. PFI provides a world-wide forum for discussing issues and developing awareness concerning crime and the treatment of offenders.

PFI is governed by an international Board of Trustees comprised of two elected representatives from each of seven geographical regions (Europe, Central Asia, South Asia, Oceania, South America, North and Central America, and Africa). The Board represents a broad-based membership of community leaders, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens.

PFI has significant interests in United Nations activities concerned with crime and the treatment of offenders, human rights, women, youth and the family, relief and development and peace.

Consultative and substantive activities

PFI has been an active member of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (New York). It has also participated in meetings of the NGO Committee on Human Rights and the NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse. In 1991, PFI initiated a study by a working group of NGOs on the topic of prison health care. A report, including recommendations, by the working group is being prepared for publication and distribution. PFI is also a constituent member of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Representatives of PFI consulted with members of the Secretariat and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch on matters of interest. PFI participated in the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Havana). It also participated in a number of the ancillary meetings offered at the Congress, on such subjects as community participation in corrections; strategies for increasing the use of alternatives to imprisonment; implementation of the principles embodied in the Declaration of Basic Principles for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; waiting for justice; conditions for prisoners awaiting trial in Latin America and Western Europe; and drugs and drug-related crime: approaches to curb the explosive relationship. PFI is participating in preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress.

PFI participated in a variety of regional and national conferences sponsored by the United Nations, including the first session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna). PFI also participated in

various regional and national meetings, including the United Nations and crime: the international agenda for criminal justice and crime prevention - reflections on the 1990 Cuba Crime Congress (American Society of Criminology, 1990, annual meeting, Baltimore), and Middle East perspectives on criminal justice (Cairo, Egypt).

Information and activities in support of the United Nations

PFI keeps up regular efforts to inform its leadership and membership about the United Nations and to encourage support for United Nations activities. PFI maintains representatives at United Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and at the headquarters of each of the regional commissions. Information and news related to United Nations activities is sent to PFI national affiliates regularly and is also disseminated via PFI's various membership publications. Extensive use is made of pertinent United Nations documents, including guidelines, standards and norms for crime prevention and the treatment of offenders and prisoners, which PFI distributes to its national affiliates.

Written and verbal reports on United Nations activities and PFI involvement are routinely included in the agenda of PFI international and regional meetings. Workshops at PFI's triennial international congresses (San José, Costa Rica, 1989, and Seoul, Republic of Korea, 1992) have focused attention on United Nations activities with respect to issues of racial discrimination, human rights, children and youth, prison health care, alternatives to imprisonment, and the treatment of offenders.

The activities of PFI briefly noted in this report will indicate PFI's wholehearted support for the United Nations as well as PFI's specific advocacy and promotion of the objectives and work of the Economic and Social Council.